Registration number: 07759089

BARROW HILL VETERINARY GROUP LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2017 TO 1 MAY 2018

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors A J Davis

D R G Hillier

Registered office

The Chocolate Factory Keynsham Bristol BS31 2AU

Accountants

Hazlewoods LLP Staverton Court Staverton Cheltenham GL51 0UX

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07759089) BALANCE SHEET AS AT 1 MAY 2018

	Note	1 May 2018 £	30 September 2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	670,822	700,000
Tangible assets	5	394,386	420,959
		1,065,208	1,120,959
Current assets			
Stocks	•	69,495	121,547
Debtors	6	220,495	466,969
Cash at bank and in hand		961,801	369,038
		1,251,791	957,554
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(601,065)	(510,426)
Net current assets		650,726	447,128
Total assets less current liabilities		1,715,934	1,568,087
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one y	ear 7	(79,198)	(97,018)
Deferred tax liabilities	8	(51,849)	(57,849)
Net assets	•	1,584,887	1,413,220
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		600	600
Profit and loss account	•	1,584,287	1,412,620
Total equity		1,584,887	1,413,220

For the financial period ending 1 May 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07759089) BALANCE SHEET AS AT 1 MAY 2018

Approved and authorised by the Board on 24 1018 and signed on its behalf by:

A J Davis Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2017 TO 1 MAY 2018

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: The Chocolate Factory Keynsham Bristol BS31 2AU

The principal place of business is: Maidstone Road Ashford Kent TN24 8TY

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements

No significant judgements have been made by management in preparing these financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

No key sources of estimation uncertainty have been identified by management in preparing these financial statements other than those detailed in these accounting policies..

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2017 TO 1 MAY 2018

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Leasehold improvements
Plant and machinery
Fixtures and fittings
Motor vehicles
Office equipment

Depreciation method and rate

Over the life of the lease 15% of written down value 10% of written down value 25% of written down value 33.3% of cost

Intangible assets

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class

Goodwill

Amortisation method and rate

Over 20 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2017 TO 1 MAY 2018

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2017 TO 1 MAY 2018

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the period, was as follows:

1 October 2017	September
to 1 May 2018	2017
No.	No.
56	56
	to 1 May 2018 No.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2017 TO 1 MAY 2018

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost At 1 October 2017	1,000,000
At 1 May 2018	1,000,000
Amortisation At 1 October 2017 Amortisation charge	300,000 29,178
At 1 May 2018	329,178
Carrying amount	
At 1 May 2018	670,822
At 30 September 2017	700,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2017 TO 1 MAY 2018

5 Tangible assets

	Short leasehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 October 2017 Additions	12,547 	495,438 8,787	117,954 	6,936 	63,147 1,460	696,022 10,247
At 1 May 2018	12,547	504,225	117,954	6,936	64,607	706,269
Depreciation						
At 1 October 2017	8,450	195,015	18,831	5,702	47,066	275,064
Charge for the year	797_	26,740	5,784	180	3,318	36,819
At 1 May 2018	9,247	221,755	24,615	5,882	50,384	311,883
Carrying amount						
At 1 May 2018	3,300	282,470	93,339	1,054	14,223	394,386
At 30 September 2017	4,097	300,423	99,123	1,234	16,082	420,959

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2017 TO 1 MAY 2018

6	Debtors			
	· ·		1 May 2018 £	30 September 2017 £
	Trade debtors		113,645	180,751
	Other debtors		53,714	263,112
	Prepayments		53,136	23,106
			220,495	466,969
7	Creditors			
	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			30 September
		Note	1 May 2018 £	2017 £
	Due within one year			
	Loans and borrowings	9	34,437	43,153
	Trade creditors	J	140,930	104,412
	Social security and other taxes		178,885	132,751
	Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		3,366	1,434
	Other creditors		1,886	4,346
	Accrued expenses		7,458	6,602
	Corporation tax liability		234,103	217,728
			601,065	510,426
	Due after one year			
	Loans and borrowings	9 ,	79,198	97,018
				,
8	Deferred tax			
	Deferred tax assets and liabilities			
	2018			Liability £
	Difference between accumulated depreciation and amostock provision adjustment	ortisation and capital a	llowances	54,802 (2,953) 51,849
	2017			Liability £
	Difference between accumulated depreciation and amo	ortisation and capital a	llowances	57,849

57,849

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2017 TO 1 MAY 2018

9 Loans and borrowings

Current loans and bo Finance lease liabilities	-			2018 £ 34,437	2017 £ 43,153
Non-current loans an Finance lease liabilities	_		,	2018 £ 79,198	2017 £ 97,018
10 Share capital					
Allotted, called up an	d fully paid shares	1 May 2018 No.	£	30 Septem No.	ber 2017 £
Ordinary A - F of £1 ea	ch	600	600	600	600

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2017 TO 1 MAY 2018

11 Related party transactions

Key management personnel

The key management personnel are the directors of the company.

Summary of transactions with key management

At 1 May 2018 the directors owed the company £33,387 (2017 - £263,112), this amount is included within other debtors. There is no fixed repayment terms and no interest is charged.

Transactions with directors

2018	At 1 October 2017 £	Advances to directors £	Repayments by director £	At 1 May 2018 £
A Hinge	90,181	220,040	(299,028)	11,193
M Hurst	103,737	220,282	(312,051)	11,968
L Lawrence	69,194	171,803	(230,772)	10,225
	263,112	612,125	(841,851)	33,386
2017	At 1 October 2016 £	Advances to directors £	Repayments by director £	At 30 September 2017 £
2017 A Hinge	October 2016	to directors	by director	September 2017
	October 2016 £	to directors	by director £	September 2017 £